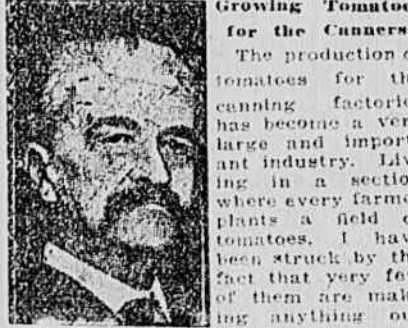


WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY

Richmond, Va., December 24, 1913.



W. F. Massey, of the crop, and the tomato simply amount to a means for getting some cash during the summer.

Growing Tomatoes for the Canners.
The production of tomatoes for the canning factories has become a very large and important industry. In this section where every farmer plants a field of tomatoes, I have been struck by the fact that very few of them are making anything out of the crop, and the tomato simply amount to a means for getting some cash during the summer.

The main reason for the poor results in money is the general average small crop made. While it is perfectly possible to make a very large crop, it is not so easy as it seems. The man who makes but four tons an acre is getting very poor returns from his land and labor.

One cause of the small average crop is the poor plants produced. The general practice is to sow the seed thickly in rows in the open ground, and pull them from these rows for transplanting. Such plants have made a very poor root system, and take a long time to recover from the transplanting, and hence make a later crop and a smaller one. The Indiana Experiment Station has been for several years making experiments in the cultivation of tomatoes, as the canning industry in that State is quite large. They have found that tomato plants started in a hotbed and transplanted before setting in the field make a much better crop than those sown in the open ground and transplanted direct to the field. The most profitable method for starting the plants was found to be sowing the seed in a hotbed, and then shifting the plants to the field with the hands keeping the mass of soil intact. These plants kept right on growing, as though not moved at all, and the venter bands can be slipped up and left around the plants for some time to prevent the suckers setting at them. For a fertilizer it was found that 500 pounds an acre of a fertilizer containing 2 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash from sulphate of potash, gave the best results.

Another cause of poor crops is the prevalence of the leaf blight. I have seen after field that summer from which all the leaves were blighted, and the fruit was of course, inferior and small, while in other fields the leaves remained green till frost. It is simply a matter of spraying the plants with Bordeaux mixture. The indications are that seed grown in the far North give better results than those grown in the South, and many growers seem to think that a seed is a seed, and they sow seed washed from the refuse of the canning. The variety found most productive in Indiana were the Greater Baltimore, Favorite, Royal Red Paragon and Trophy. I have found that a good strain of Stone and Success are as good as any. The great increase that can be made from taking more pains in the production of plants will pay well for the extra labor and expense.

Another point of importance is the thorough cultivation of the crop. Frequent and rapid cultivation, as compared with the usual method, showed that the more frequent cultivation paid well. It was shown that plants started in the open ground gave returns less the cost of growing the plants of \$1.20 an acre, while plants started in a hotbed and set out with the soil adhering gave returns of \$10.00 per acre. This shows a wide margin of room for profitable expenditure in the production of the plants. This is written as a reply to several who ask about the growing of tomatoes.

"I will be very glad to have you take up the subject of onion growing in 'The Times-Dispatch'." Hardly a day passes but some one asks about growing onions, and I had intended to take up this matter later, but as the queries increase it is about as well to do it now. There are a number of ways for producing onions, either from sets or seed. Sets are mainly used for the production of green onions for

spring use or sale in bunches. There has long been an opinion in the South that we cannot grow onions in our climate directly from the seed the same season. This is an error, for I have grown nearly all the varieties listed from seed the same season. But as sets are so important for fall planting, I will take up first

Growing Onion Sets.
Many sets on the market are produced in the West, but it has been found that Western-grown sets do not answer for Eastern planting, and it is important to use Eastern-grown sets to produce them. I sow seed of the Norfolk Queen or Pearl in April. The seed are sown very thickly in rows, using fully sixty pounds of seed an acre, and the sowing is done in soil of fair fertility, but without any fertilization, as we want sets about the size of a marble. These are lifted when the tops turn yellow and are cured with the tops on, and these are not removed till we want to plant the sets. For growing the early green onion crop, I plant the sets in September, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when the weather gets cold throw a small furrow to each side as a winter protection and to be pulled away early in spring. At the same time I plant sets of the Yellow Potato onion, which makes no seed, but increases by offsets at the root. These offsets can be pulled in spring and used for green onions, while the main bulb can be left to ripen, and being a very early onion, they generally will well before the Northern seed-grown crop is on the market.

Growing Onions Directly From Seed.
For the general crop of ripe onions for keeping it is always best to grow them directly from the seed. The transplanting method is well suited to the Spanish and Italian onions, but these are not good keepers. The New England varieties are the ones to grow from seed, and they do not respond to the transplanting method as the Spanish and Italian varieties are. The best keepers. To grow onions the same season from seed the sowing must be done as early in spring as the soil can be worked in good condition, in February or March. Some growers prefer to use the Southport Yellow or White Globe, and the Yellow Globe Danvers. The soil should have been enriched with fertilizer, and the seed sown in rows fifteen inches apart, with a garden drill in rows fifteen inches apart. Even when grown on a large scale it does not pay to plant onions with enough for house cultivation. The cultivation must be done with hand-wheel cultivators, and a great deal of hand work in the rows is necessary to keep them clean of weeds and grass. The plants are thinned to three inches apart in the rows, and the cultivation must be of the cleanest. When the tops begin to fall, the onions are pulled and let lie in the sun during a day, and then with the tops still on, should be spread out in a hot place, under cover, to cure. When cured, and the tops are dry, they should be stored in a cool, dark place, such as an outbuilding. Some growers, such as an outbuilding, do not harm, and leaving the dry tops on makes them less likely to rot and keep better, and I never remove the tops. I want for use or sale. Now, I think that I have gone over the onion subject completely, and those who are interested can preserve this sheet for reference. In regard to the fertilizer, I would add that while I have generally used the formula stated, I have found that on a sandy soil a mixture analyzing 4 per cent nitrogen, 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 10 per cent potash has given excellent results.

Comparative Results From Fertilizers.
One of the German stations has made some comparisons between bone and acid phosphate and Thomas phosphate as carriers of phosphorus, and taking the action of phosphoric acid in acid phosphate as 100, the bone meal was 16 to 53 and the Thomas phosphate 90. This was on soil needing lime, which the Thomas phosphate carries, and the conclusion was that, with such a low efficiency, bone meal is a very expensive fertilizer. The results are very similar to those had in this country, as it has been shown that acid phosphate gives more quick results than either Thomas phosphate or the bone meal. But as the constant use of acid phosphate tends to rob the soil of lime carbonate, and this renders it acid, the Thomas phosphate supplies lime and keeps the soil sweet.

Growing Onions.
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Hollybrook Meat Scraps

A High Protein Meat Food for Poultry.

To get eggs during the winter months it is absolutely necessary to supply your poultry with plenty of animal food to take the place of the insects, etc., which they get during the summer months. For this purpose Hollybrook Meat Scraps are unexcelled.

Wood's Seed Stores
12 South Fourteenth Street,
Corner Sixth and Marshall Streets,
1707 East Franklin Street.

Special Poultry Supply Catalogue Free on Request.

For full information and prices phone Madison 335.

T. W. Wood & Sons,
SEEDSMEN,
Richmond, Virginia.

S. H. Hawes and Company

Richmond, Va.

Phone Madison 57.

Lime, Cement, Plaster,

Sewer Pipe, Tile, Coal, Land Plaster,

Agricultural Lime.

We make a specialty of Right Prices, Prompt Shipments and only one grade of goods: "THE BEST."

Memphis, Tenn., October 21, 1913.

We are advised of late by several of our poultry friends that some of our competitors admit that Aunt Patsy's Poultry Feed is a great egg producer. But they are also making the statement that the reason Aunt Patsy's Poultry Feed produces eggs is that we use either French mustard, red pepper or some strong stimulant or forcing powder of some kind, the result of which will be that in a few months time the hen will be ruined, producing no eggs at all, and only fit for the butcher.

We are glad that our competitors do us the credit to admit that Aunt Patsy is a great egg producer, but we deny positively that we use in the manufacture of Aunt Patsy's Poultry Feed either French mustard, red pepper or any stimulant or forcing powder whatever. Our Mr. Gentry, the originator of Aunt Patsy's Poultry Feed formula, is too much in love with the hen to impose on her, or be so cruel as to give her anything injurious. It is true Aunt Patsy is a great egg producer, because it is a perfectly balanced, scientifically blended ration, containing every ingredient of which the egg is made. In short, our Mr. Gentry is the man who put help herself; if in a healthy condition she must lay an egg.

We deny any chemist in the world to find anything in Aunt Patsy's Poultry Feed, the egg producer, but clean, sound, wholesome material, every ounce of which is necessary for the hen's nourishment and to enable her to produce the egg.

TRY A BAG AND CONVINCE YOURSELF.

If your dealer does not carry Aunt Patsy in stock, write AUNT PATSY FEED CO., Memphis, Tenn., and they will see that you get the food.

For Sale by HARVEY HEAR CO., Richmond, Va.



Delightful Christmas Gifts From
HERMANN SCHMIDT
504 to 508 E. Broad St.
Tel. Monroe 101-106.

ARTISTIC BASKETS OF CHOICE FRUITS, WINES, ETC., \$1 to \$25.

The very finest hot-house Fruits, Wines and Preserves, tastefully grouped in imported baskets—a gift that pleases the eye and palate both.

Special numbers from our wine cellar making acceptable gifts.
Garnier's Liqueurs, four compartments, 1 bottle, \$13.00 case.
Creme de Menthe, \$13.00 case.
Creme de Cocoa, \$13.00 case.
Creme de Curacao, \$13.00 case.
Creme de Anis, \$13.00 case.
Portola Port, \$1.10 gallon.
Roderer Champagne, 1904, \$14.50 case.
Roderer Scotch Whiskey, \$13.00 case.
Gold Seal Champagne, \$13.00 case.
Graves Sauterne, \$8.00 case.
Emillon Fines Chart, \$8.00 case.
Hippis, \$1.75 box.
Paper Shell Pecans, 1-lb. cartons, 75c.
Cigars in Fancy Gift Boxes: Sanchez & Hays, \$2.25.
Herman Cortez, \$2.25.
Nobles, \$2.25.
El Toro, \$1.00.
Portuguese, \$1.00.
Law Wallace, \$1.75.
La Preferencia, \$1.75.
Herman Cortez, \$1.75.
Principe de Galles, \$1.75.
Non Plus Ultra, \$1.25.
Royal Robe, \$1.25.
Little Bobbies, \$1.00.

HERMANN SCHMIDT
504-508 East Broad

EVERY WAR VESSEL TO BE SCHOOLSHIP

Hard to Instruct People to Save
New Educational System in Navy Goes Into Effect on January 1.

Washington, December 23.—Every American warship will be a schoolship with the advent of the New Year. Secretary Daniels today promulgated an order putting into effect his new educational system in the navy. On January 1 and thereafter, for an hour and a quarter each afternoon, every enlisted man on the warships will be engaged in self-improvement under the watchful eyes of his commanding officer, Commissioned, warrant and petty officers will be designated to act as pedagogues.

Enlisted men now taking correspondence courses with outside institutions will receive assistance and encouragement, and those chief petty officers who are seeking promotion to warrant rank and the warrant officers who are trying for commissions will be formed into classes for special instruction to encourage those who are ambitious. Every detail of this plan has been worked out, and this order expresses the hope that the men will fully appreciate the zealous interest of their officers so that there will be increased efficiency in all practical directions.

The navy's needs have not been lost sight of in this attempt to give the enlisted men an academic instruction, for the order gives attention to every possible detail to the training of the enlisted men in matters which render them more efficient in the military direction.

Mrs. Medill McCormick Accepts.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
New York, December 23.—Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Chicago, has accepted the chairmanship of the congressional committee of the National Suffrage Association. This announcement was made at a suffrage headquarters today. It is said that Mrs. McCormick will go to Washington at once.

Child Burned to Death.
[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Bedford City, December 23.—One of the most distressing deaths known here for years occurred Sunday night at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Blankenship, when their little daughter, Mary, died as a result of burns she had received on Saturday afternoon. She lighted some dry grass in the garden and was enjoying the bright blaze as she skipped around the fire. A breeze blew her skirt of cotton fabric in contact with the blaze, which ignited, and in a moment she was aflame, and her injuries proved fatal.

CLIFFTON FORGE AGAINST LIQUOR

Anti-Saloon Forces Win Local Option Election by Reduced Majority.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Clifton Forge, Va., December 23.—In the local option election held here today the anti-saloon forces won by a majority of forty-nine. A large vote was polled, and the interest in the contest was intense. This was the fourth local option election held here, and each time a majority has been returned against the sale of intoxicating liquors. In 1907 the majority against saloons was eighty. Three years later this was increased to 184, and to-day reduced to forty-nine. When the first local option election was held Clifton Forge voted for no licenses, but the voters in Clifton District turned the tide the other way. The First Ward to-day gave a majority for saloons of only one. The Second Ward went forty-two against saloons, and the Third Ward five majority the same way. There was no disorder of any kind, and the contest passed off quietly, though both sides worked hard for victory. The reduced majority was a surprise to the Anti-Saloon League. This settles the liquor question in Clifton Forge for the coming two years.

GARRISON ASKED FOR ONE WAR DOG

Secretary of War Tells Nine-Year-Old Boy He Has None to Spare.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
Washington, December 23.—Secretary of War Garrison received to-day the following letter from a boy nine years of age, who signs himself "Mr. Ray G. Morris," and who lives at Fordyce, Pa.:
"Dear Sir,—Me and my little brother would like to have a dog for a Christmas present."
"Papa says you have plenty of war dogs. Will you send us a little pup. A cutting dog would be the best. I am nine years old and my little brother is four years old."
"Good-by."

"MR. RAY G. MORRIS," Secretary Garrison wrote the following reply in the spirit of the season: "Mr. Ray G. Morris, Fordyce, Pa.: Your letter of December 22, 1913, was received. You told me the truth when you said I had war dogs, but he made a mistake when he said I had plenty. I have some, but none to spare, and am very sorry that I cannot send you what you ask for. Besides, there is not a Scotch collie attached to the army. If I see one running loose somewhere, I shall try to catch him for you. I do hope you will get a dog somewhere for Christmas."

"Sincerely yours,
"LINDLEY M. GARRISON,"
"Secretary of War."

Dr. Owen Falls in His Quest.
[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.]
London, December 23.—Dr. Owen, of Detroit, has returned to America, having suspended his search at Chepstow for manuscripts which he expected to find in a vault in the bed of the River Wyre. Dr. Owen was the author of Shakespeare's plays.

Menelik Officially Dead.
Addis Ababa, December 23.—It was officially announced here yesterday that Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia is dead.

For Statue of Waller.
Washington, December 23.—An appropriation of \$500 for a statue of George Waller, at Martinsville, Va., his birthplace, was proposed in the bill introduced to-night by Representative Saunders, of Virginia.

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We wish you all a Merry Christmas!

STORE OPEN THIS EVENING

Sydnor & Hundley
Seventh and Grace Streets

MANY BANKS APPLY FOR MEMBERSHIP

Washington, December 23.—Banks in several of the large cities of the country to-day telegraphed Secretary McAdoo their applications for membership in the new Federal banking system. The national banks in New York, the first from that city, applied, and St. Louis, Cleveland, Denver, Seattle, Philadelphia, all came along with one or more applications. Three trust companies, one in St. Louis, one in Baltimore and one in Washington applied. The clearing-house associations of Atlanta and Kansas City, Mo., expressed approval of the law, and their intention to recommend to member banks the desirability of entering the new system. George M. Reynolds, of the Continental and Commercial National Bank, of Chicago, telegraphed that he expected to recommend to shareholders entrance to the system. Among other cities which sent applications were Norfolk, Va.; Spartan-

burg, S. C., and Richmond, Va. If priority of filing applications is counted in admitting banks to membership, the honor of being first will go to the Lynchburg National Bank, of Lynchburg, Va. Lynchburg is the home city of Chairman Glass, of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

DANVILLE OFFICE GOES TO LAWSON

He Wins Hot Race for Postmastership From W. R. Mitchell.

Danville, Va., December 23.—After many months of waiting the people of Danville learned this afternoon that the name of James A. Lawson had been sent to the Senate by President Wilson as postmaster of Danville. There were two candidates in the race, and Mr. Lawson's opponent was W. R. Mitchell, one of Danville's most prominent citizens. There was talk of a "dark horse" when it was rumored that the choice between the two men had reached a deadlock. Mr. Mitchell proved a good loser, and when seen to-night he said he wished the new postmaster success and reiterated that he was "as staunch a Democrat as ever."

Mr. Lawson is a Danville man, born and bred. He has been in the Danville business here for the last twenty-five years, and he was honored as postmaster by the Wilson, Marshall and Saunders Club last March. Mr. Lawson will assume office as soon as his nomination has been confirmed, as the incumbent, Frank D. Lumpkin, has been "hanging over" since last December.

Why Did Mayor Ainslie and the King of England, Governor Foss and the German Emperor and over fifteen million people visit the old

British Convict Ship SUCCESS?

BECAUSE—This wonderful vessel has made history through three centuries. She marked the beginning and the end of England's monstrous penal system.

BECAUSE—She has held lurid horrors and dreadful iniquities, beside which even the terrible stories of the Black Hole of Calcutta and the Spanish Inquisition pale into insignificance.

BECAUSE—She is the oldest ship in the world and the only convict ship left afloat of that dreadful fleet of ocean hells which sailed the seven seas in 1790 A. D.

BECAUSE—She is unchanged after all these years, nothing being omitted but her human freight and their sufferings from cruelties and barbarities practiced upon them.

BECAUSE—Aboard her are now shown, in their original state, all the Airless Dungeons and Condemned Cells, the Whipping Posts, the Manacles, the Branding Irons, the Punishment Balls, the Lead-Tipped Cat-o'-Nine-Tails, the Coffin Bath and other fiendish inventions of man's brutality to his fellow-man.

BECAUSE—From keel to topmast she cries aloud the greatest lesson the world has ever known in the history of human progress.

The Convict Ship Will Never Again Be Seen in Richmond

During Her Short Stay Here, the Price of Admission Will Be Twenty-Five Cents

Now open to the public daily, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., foot of Eighteenth Street, two squares from Main Street.

The Convict Ship is moored alongside of dock and can be boarded direct by gang-plank. She is lighted throughout by electricity, and can be inspected by night as well as by day.